SESPE CONDOR SANCTUARY
FIRE PROTECTION PLAN

OJAI RANGER DISTRICT
Los Padres National Forest

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INTRODUCTION

The Sespe Condor Sanctuary covers approximately 53,000 acres within the Ojai Ranger District of the Los Padres National Forest. In 1947 the area was established by the Chief under Secretary of Agriculture Regulation T-9-1. The boundary of the area was revised November 7, 1951. The sanctuary includes the primary nesting and roosting sites of the California Condor - - "a vanishing and endangered species".

The California Condor is the largest land bird in North America. Its average wing span is nine feet, and it weighs approximately 20 pounds. The most recent, October 1967, survey enumerated a total of fourty-six (46) birds. Fifty-one birds were counted in 1966. Any incidents or activities relating to the welfare of the Condor, or its nesting area, draws local, State, National and often International attention to the Sespe Condor Sanctuary. Fires close to the sanctuary have alarmed many people across the nation and around the world especially when they read headlines - "Forest fire threatens California Condors."

In recent years several fires in and around the sanctuary have been confined to small areas or stopped before reaching the sanctuary. However, fuels, terrain and local weather conditions, as well as past history, indicate the large fire potential. (See map on fire history)

The Forest Service must be prepared to provide all necessary protection for the Sespe Condor Sanctuary. The first step is to prepare a comprehensive plan followed by obtaining action for the implementation of the plan through adequate financing.

SESPE CONDOR SANCTUARY

The 53,000 acre sanctuary is located within the Los Padres National Forest boundary in the east central portion of Ventura County (Map #1). The entire area is closed to public access except for five (5) small parcels of private land and two public access corridors. The first corridor, a secondary road, starts at Dough Flat and ends at Cow Springs. From Cow Springs to Alder Creek the access is a foot and horse trail. The second corridor is a foot trail up rugged Sespe Creek from Devils Gate to Sweetwater. There is a short corridor that cuts across the north east corner of the sanctuary down Agua Blanca Creek, this however is closed during fire season.

At the present time the Forest Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are surveying and appraising private land in and around the sanctuary. Plans are to purchase selected parcels of private land through "Land and Water Conservation Act" funds within a five year period. This is another step being taken to protect this endangered bird.

Most of the sanctuary is steep and rugged. The Condors themselves nest in holes located in the steep cliffs. Below the cliffs fuels

are very heavy, and heaviest along the road corridor between Oak Flat and Cow Springs.

It is felt that in case of fire most adult Condors would leave the sanctuary, in fact Condors have been observed "riding the thermals" during major fires. However, most fires occur when young Condors are still in the nest and they could be burned or suffocated by smoke or heat. If they left the nest, flightless juvenile Condors could be burned by the fire. Loss of any young birds increases the rate of decline, and a major conflagration roaring through the sanctuary, destroying the current year's hatch, could upset the present precarious balance in favor of extinction.

Young birds stay with the adults for about one year and it is not until this time that they can adequately fend for themselves. Birds do not normally mate until they are about six years old and only lay one egg every two years.

AREA ADJACENT TO THE CONDOR SANCTUARY

Activity in the area surrounding the Sespe Condor Sanctuary is increasing at alarming rates. The population of Ventura County has a present growth rate of 58 percent. This gives Ventura County the distinction of being the fastest growing county in California. Fillmore, just five miles from the sanctuary, has a present population of about 9,000 people. By 1980, this is expected to increase six fold

to an estimated population of 56,000. This rapid buildup in population is causing many pressures on the administration of the adjacent National Forest land. More and more people are using the land adjacent to the Sespe Condor Sanctuary for various forms of outdoor recreation. Recent articles in two Western magazines - "Sunset" and "Westways" resulted in a 100 percent increase of people visiting the Condor sanctuary. This increased use in the corridors and area surrounding the sanctuary also increases the potential fire threat.

Adjacent to the Sespe Condor Sanctuary oil activity is increasing. In the Sespe Oil Field (Map #1) there are presently some 60 producing oil wells. One company conservatively estimates a pool of 22 million barrels of oil within their present leases. This same company recently completed two wells that are producing 2,300 barrels daily. The present work force in the Sespe Oil Field reaches 100 men per day. In August 1967, there were 20 large petroleum storage tanks, 38 miles of oil and gas gathering pipelines, three petroleum emulsion treaters, six inch main crude oil and natural gas lines leading from the field, a large natural gas compressor station, power lines, telephone lines and almost 50 miles of roads. The majority of the remaining National Forest land surrounding the sanctuary is held under oil leases. Several companies have indicated that they expect to start "Wildcat" operations on some of these leases in

the near future. All of this constitutes a major potential fire threat to the Sespe Condor Sanctuary.

Fire doesn't often occur in oil fields, but when it does it can turn into a major catastrophe. In the Sespe Oil Field, terrain and vegetative cover are more difficult and hazardous than normally found.

Fires could start from overheated engines, explosion, lightning or any one of hundreds of causes and spread into the surrounding brush land and Condor Sanctuary. This would be compounded by the volume of natural gas in the area. The following is an excerpt taken from 76 Bonanza - History of the Union Oil Company - "On the morning of April 7, 1926, a storm swept in from the Pacific Ocean, accompanied by dazzling flashes of lightning. At 7:53 a.m., three 1,000,000 barrel reservoirs at San Luis Obispo tank farm were ignited simultaneously by bolts of lightning. Fifteen minutes later a bolt hit an adjoining reservoir. The resulting inferno was too huge and hot for men even to approach. After burning out of control for seventeen hours, the emulsified oil in the four reservoirs boiled over, igniting a fifth reservoir and a row of steel tanks. A few minutes later terrific whirlwinds struck the area, generated by the heat and aggravated by 40 mile-an-hour gales. Burning embers spattered the roof of a sixth reservoir, setting afire 1,300,000 barrels of crude. More steel tanks were scorched and warped by the boiling over of the fifth and sixth reservoirs. The flames and smoke billowed skyward

like a volcano for days, attracting greater crowds than a circus. Fifteen huge steel tanks crumpled under the terrific heat.

While this inferno blazed at San Luis Obispo, the same capricious storm moved south and east, hovering one day later over Union's great tank farm at Stewart, 1 mile west of the town of Brea in Orange County. At 9 a.m. on April 8, a bolt of lightning ignited two of the Stewart reservoirs simultaneously. When these boiled over, they ignited a third and finally engulfed a small refinery in the lake of flaming oil. An army of 3,000 men, hurriedly recruited from nearby oil fields and refineries, tossed up dikes that held the lake of fire, which finally burned itself out, leaving a tangle of black, hot ruins.

When insurance writers were able to appraise the damage of this double baptism by flame, they branded it the greatest fire loss since the San Francisco fire of 1906. Nearly 8 million barrels of oil were destroyed, plus 21 huge steel tanks. The fires damaged reservoirs, innumerable pipeline fittings, and many pumps, as well as surrounding ranches. After the insurance adjusters finally finished their calculating, Union's treasurer received checks totaling more than $9,000,000."

FIRE PROTECTION PLAN

What should be done to provide maximum fire protection for the Sespe Condor Sanctuary? Basically there are eight major items that should

be considered:

1. Detection
2. Prevention
3. Initial Attack-Ground
4. Initial Attack-Air
5. Reinforcements
6. Fuel Treatment
7. Water Storage
8. Roads and Access

At the present time there is a minimum protection plan in effect. However, this will not meet time standards nor provide the type of protection needed for this important area. Each of the eight categories will be fully explained in the plan with tables showing estimated present day costs. Estimated salary costs include retirement, FICA, FEGLI, FEHBA, and uniform allowance as applicable.

I. Detection

Plans for adequate fire detection from fixed ground stations would require reactivation and manning of two existing lookout towers not in use at the present time. These would be the Topa Topa Peak located within the Condor Sanctuary in T5N, R20W, and Whitaker Peak located east of Piru Creek in T6N, R18W. Thorn Point lookout in T6N, R21W also provides coverage of the northern boundary of the Sespe area and it is manned at the present time.

The two presently unmanned detection points provide good visibility

coverage of the entire Condor Sanctuary for fire detection purposes.

The Topa Topa Peak location is not accessible by road or trail and would require servicing by helicopter. Its location directly above the Sespe Creek and within the sanctuary boundary would make it the top priority detection station.

The existing structure is in good condition and stands on a 20-foot steel tower. It has not been occupied since about 1945 and would require considerable maintenance work for reactivation. Water storage facilities and a safe helicopter landing spot would also be required.

The Whitaker Peak lookout is located east of the Condor sanctuary and within the Angeles National Forest. It is accessible by road from Highway #99 and has been occupied seasonally until 1965. Some maintenance work would be required for reactivation.

Manning period for these stations should be planned for a minimum of 30 weeks to cover the critical fire period from early May to the end of November.

A. Topa Topa Peak Lookout

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
Recondition building and tower	$ 5,000	$ 250
Water storage tank	5,000	100
Radio	800	200
Detection equipment	100	20
Furnishings	2,500	100
Operating supplies		250
Metal storage building	2,500	100
Helispot construction	1,000	100
Helicopter service ($200/hr)	6,000[1](30/hr)	8,000[1](40/hr)
Service and supplies		350
Salary GS-4 Lookout (Base$6,171) 15 p.p.		3,720
TOTAL	22,900	13,190

B. Whitaker Peak Lookout

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
Recondition building and tower	$ 1,000	$ 100
Radio	800	200
Detection equipment	100	20
Furnishings	500	50
Operating supplies		250
Service and supplies		350
Salary GS-4 Lookout (Base $6,171) 15 p.p.		3,720
TOTAL	2,400	4,690

[1]This could be charged against the helicopter minimum - See P.B. or Oak Flat helitack station.

2. Prevention

Prevention activity within and surrounding the sanctuary is probably the most important job to be done. Public contacts, hazard reduction and sign posting pay the most dividends in preventing fires. This means that all prevention units adjacent to or leading into the Condor sanctuary become an important part of the protection plan.

Most of the prevention units are manned at the present time but not to an intensity that would supply maximum fire protection. The influx of more and more people makes it clear that the strength of our prevention units must be increased.

Prevention unit stations are usually in the same location as a suppression station or other major facility. The exception to this would be a back country unit such as our recommended Cottriel Flat Station. In this plan we have separated out the individual facilities needed by each function rather than an overall cost for an entire station. This was necessary so that we could obtain estimated costs for each specific job. In estimating however, our costs took into consideration the fact that the required prevention needs - house, trailer pad, etc., were a part of the overall station development. We anticipate that an assistant FPT would be housed in the barracks if single or would have priority on a trailer spur if married.

A. Oak Flat F.P.T.

This prevention position is presently manned eleven months. New oil activities and the increase in visitors to the corridors of the Condor sanctuary make a heavy work load for this unit. The position should be financed for a full year, and an assistant for 15 p.p. a year, to provide seven day coverage.

ITEM DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
Residence (FPT's) complete including power, telephone and water	$ 30,000	$ 500
Trailer pad complete (AFPT)	2,500	250
Station furnishings	1,000	100
Salaries		
FPT GS-5 (Base $6881) 24 p.p.		Existing
needed 26 p.p. - difference		580
Ass't FPT GS-4 (Base $6171) 15 p.p.		3,720
Mileage and pumper increase costs		550
Supplies, signs etc. increase		150
TOTAL	$ 33,500	$5,850

B. Piedra Blanca F.P.T.

This position is presently financed 24 p.p. per year but requires yearlong financing. The prevention unit is vital to the protection plan because of the access through this unit to the northern boundary of the sanctuary. The prevention unit covers a large part of Upper Sespe Creek which is a major fishing stream during the spring and early summer. The prevention unit also needs

an assistant FPT for 15 p.p. per season. This will allow 7-day coverage and also provide extra manning on heavy use days.

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
Residence (FPT's) complete including power, telephone and water	$ 35,000	$ 750
Trailer pad complete (AFPT)	2,500	250
Station furnishings	1,000	100
Salaries		
FPT GS-5 (Base $6881) 24 p.p.		Existing
needed 26 p.p. - difference		580
Ass't FPT GS-4 (Base $6171) 15 p.p.		3,720
Mileage and pumper increase costs		550
Supplies, signs, etc.		150
TOTAL	$ 38,500	$6,100

C. Temescal F.P.T.

This position is also presently financed 24 p.p. per year. To fully implement the fire protection plan the FPT position should be financed yearlong, with an assistant FPT financed 15 p.p. during fire season to provide seven day coverage. Piru Creek, located within this prevention unit, will become a yearlong major fishing stream in the next few years following completion of the Pyramid Reservoir. This will attract more people to the area which is adjacent to the sanctuary's eastern boundary.

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
Residence (FPT's) complete including power, telephone and water	$ 30,000	$ 500
Trailer pad complete (AFPT)	2,500	250
Station furnishings	1,000	100
Salaries		
FPT GS-5 (Base $6881) 24 p.p.		Existing
needed 26 p.p. - difference		580
Ass't FPT, GS-4 (Base $6171) 15 p.p.		3,720
Mileage and pumper increase costs		550
Supplies, signs, etc.		150
TOTAL	$ 33,500	$5,850

D. Santa Paula F.P.T. (SISAR)

This prevention unit is presently financed for six months. The importance of the prevention unit is indicated by the number of oil leases held adjacent to the sanctuary. It is in this area that several oil companies have indicated that they expect to "Wildcat" in the near future. There are also several popular riding and hiking trails within the prevention unit. For maximum protection the Santa Paula FPT should be financed yearlong and an assistant FPT for 15 p.p. to allow for 7-day prevention coverage and assist on heavy use days.

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
Residence (FPT's) complete including power, telephone and water	$ 35,000	$ 750
Trailer pad complete (AFPT)	2,500	250
Station furnishings	1,000	100
Salaries FPT GS-5 (Base $6881) 13 p.p.		Existing
needed 26 p.p. - difference		3,790
Ass't FPT GS-4 (Base $6171) 15 p.p.		3,720
Mileage and pumper increase costs		1,600
Supplies, signs, etc.		300
TOTAL	$ 38,500	$10,510

E. Cottriel Flat Back Country F.P.T.

Most of the area surrounding the Sespe Condor Sanctuary is spotted with foot and horse trails. With increased use of these trails there is an increased chance for fire occurrence in the back country. To post these trails, contact users and check for trespass into the sanctuary, a back country horse patrol is needed. The best headquarters location for this prevention unit would be Cottriel Flat. This would provide easy access to all trails around the sanctuary as well as down the Sespe Creek Corridor. The patrolman would be expected to keep roving with a horse and mule during the fire season, 20 pay periods. He would need a saddle horse, mule, associated equipment, housing, corral, small barn and back pack radio.

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
Station, barn, corral	$ 20,000	$ 200
Furnishings	1,000	100
Horse and mule	600	200
Saddle, pack equipment	600	50
Radio - HT set	600	200
Operation expenses	600	250
Salary		
FPT GS-5 (Base $6881) 20 p.p.		5,830
Servicing costs: mileage, horse trailer	800	1,000
Supplies, signs		300
TOTAL	$ 24,200	$8,130

F. Oak Flat Registrar

With increasing use of the corridors within the sanctuary there is a need to inform people about the area and talk to them about fire hazard. One way to accomplish this would be a gateway with a registrar. This would only be needed during the fire season, an estimated 18 pay periods. The registrar would include a gateway with office in the vicinity of the Oak Flat suppression station. Besides fire information the registrar would supply information on wildlife, recreation and other Forest Service multiple use functions. A display case should be constructed and handout material given to all users of the area. Displays would cover subjects such as Condors, Oil operations, fire and various facets of multiple use management. The position breakdown would be approximately as follows: fire 40%; wildlife 20%; recreation 20%; other uses 20%.

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
Registrar, gateway and office including road and utilities	$ 15,000	$ 300
Display case and displays - free standing	2,000	300
Trailer pad complete	2,500	250
Furnishings	1,000	100
Operating expenses		500
Salary Registrar GS-4 (Base $6171) 20 p.p.		5,050
TOTAL	$ 20,500	$ 6,500

3. Initial Attack Ground

A. Oak Flat Suppression Crew

To provide initial attack fire suppression forces within required travel time standards with adequate equipment, a seven (7) man crew with Class I tanker should be located on the Squaw Flat Road at Summit of Little Sespe - Maple Creek divide. This would allow rapid attack on fires occurring in the high risk industrial areas in Maple and Tar Creeks and along the corridors within the wildlife area.

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
Barracks, foreman's residence and two trailer spurs complete	$100,000	$ 1,000
Power, water and telephone	25,000	1,000
Class I tanker	20,000	2,500
Radio, fixed station	1,000	200
Radio - mobile and HT for tankers	1,000	300
Operating supplies		500
Station furnishings	8,000	250
Salaries		
Foreman GS-6 (Base $7588) 26 p.p.		8,310
TTO GS-5 (Base $6881) 26 p.p.		7,570
Crewman GS-4 (Base $6171) 18 p.p.		4,460
Crewman GS-3 (Base $5521) (4 men 15 p.p. each) 60 p.p.		13,300
TOTAL	$155,000	$39,390

B. Sisar Suppression Crew

A Sisar suppression crew is needed to supply initial attack fire suppression forces and equipment within acceptable travel distance of Sisar Canyon and Santa Paula Canyon. This is in the vicinity of the west boundary of the Condor Sanctuary. This station will consist of an 8-man barracks with a separate residence for suppression foreman. Station will be located near the Forest boundary in Sisar Canyon. Suppression crew to consist of foreman, TTO and 5 crewmen equipped with Class I tanker.

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
Barracks, foreman's residence and two trailer spurs complete	$100,000	$ 1,000
Power, water and telephone	25,000	1,000
Class I tanker	20,000	2,500
Radio - fixed station	1,000	200
Radio - mobile and HT for tanker	1,000	300
Operating supplies		500
Station furnishings	8,000	250
Salaries		
Foreman GS-6 (Base $7588) 26 p.p.		8,310
TTO GS-5 (Base $6881) 26 p.p.		7,570
Crewman GS-4 (Base $6171) 18 p.p.		4,460
Crewman GS-3 (Base $5521) (4 men 15 p.p. each) 60 p.p.		13,300
TOTAL	$155,000	$39,390

C. Temescal Suppression Crew

The Temescal suppression crew provides initial attack force for the eastern boundary of the Condor Sanctuary. It presently has a four man crew with a Class II tanker. None of the personnel have yearlong positions. To provide adequate protection the equipment must be upgraded to a Class I tanker and the crew increased to 7 men. These men must also receive adequate financing to increase the length of the required season.

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
Barracks, foreman's residence and two trailer spurs complete	$100,000	$ 1,000
Power, water and telephone	5,000	1,000
Upgrade Class II tanker to Class I]	12,000	2,500
Salaries		
Foreman GS-6 (Base $7588) 26 p.p.		8,310
TTO GS-5 (Base $6881) 24 p.p.		Existing
needed 26 p.p. - difference		580
Crewman GS-4 (Base $6171) 9 p.p.		Existing
needed 18 p.p. - difference		2,230
Crewman GS-3 (Base $5521) 17 p.p.		Existing
needed 60 p.p. - difference (4 men 15 p.p. each)		9,520
TOTAL	$117,000	$25,140

4. Initial Attack Air

There is only one road, Squaw Flat, and no tractor access routes into the heart of the Condor Sanctuary. The terrain in and surrounding the sanctuary is so rugged that it would not be practical to build roads and tractor routes. Furthermore, roads would have a detrimental effect on the condor's habitat. One of the factors

endangering this bird is man's encroachment on its nesting and roosting sites. For this reason, the most efficient and effective initial attack, for the large inaccessible area inside the sanctuary, would be made by helitack crews and air tankers. A recent fire (West Fork), started by a plane crash, pointed to the importance of helicopters in suppression of a fire located inside the sanctuary. After considering the conditions surrounding the West Fork fire and more recently the Warring Canyon and Timber Canyon fires, it is felt a strong helicopter initial attack is needed. For this reason, we feel that for maximum effectiveness two helitack crews are needed. Both will be equipped with five passenger Jet-Ranger helicopters. One should be stationed at Piedra Blanca, the second at Oak Flat.

In addition to the two helitack crews, one additional air tanker is needed to strengthen our air attack. In the case of the West Fork fire, initial attack was made by an air tanker. The air tanker should be a fast F7F stationed at Goleta.

A. Piedra Blanca Helitack Station

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS	
Heliport complete	$ 16,000	$ 300	
Water, power and telephone	50,000	1,000	
Barracks, foreman's residence and two trailer spurs complete	100,000	1,000	
Vehicle - helitack truck	6,000	750	
Radio - fixed station (forest and air nets)	2,000	400	
Radio - mobile (forest and air nets)	1,200	400	
Radio - helicopter (forest and air nets)	1,200	400	
Helicopter contract ($200/hr)		27,000	(135/hr)
Station furnishings	8,000	250	
Operating supplies		500	
Special equipment and apparatus	5,000	500	
Salaries			
Foreman GS-6 (Base $7588) 26 p.p.		7,590	
Ass't GS-5 (Base $6881) 18 p.p.		5,240	
5 crewmen GS-4 (Base $6171) 60 p.p. (4 men 15 p.p. each)		14,870	
TOTAL	$ 189,400	$ 60,200	

B. Oak Flat Helitack Station

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
Heliport complete	$ 16,000	$ 300
Water, power and telephone	5,000	500
Barracks and foreman's residence and two trailer spurs complete	100,000	1,000
Vehicle - helitack truck	6,000	750
Radio - fixed station (forest and air nets)	2,000	400
Radio - mobile (forest and air nets)	1,200	400
Radio - helicopter (forest and air nets)	1,200	400
Helicopter contract ($200/hr)		27,000 (135/hr)
Station furnishings	8,000	250
Operating supplies		500
Special equipment and apparatus	5,000	500
Salaries		
Foreman GS-6 (Base$7588) 26 p.p.		7,590
Ass't GS-5 (Base $ 6881) 18 p.p.		5,240
5 crewmen GS-4 (Base $6171) 60 p.p. (4 men 15 p.p. each)		14,870
TOTAL	$ 144,400	$59,700

C. Air Tanker - Goleta

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
Air tanker contract - F7F		$23,040
Base operation costs	$ 1,000	1,000
TOTAL	$ 1,000	$24,040

5. Reinforcements

Local reinforcement manpower and equipment is necessary to confine and keep fires small. With the right combination of manpower and equipment readily available, we could get maximum effectiveness following air drops and other initial attack. Two types of follow-up would be needed at Oak Flat. A thirty man hot-shot crew and a D-6 tractor on a transport. Both of these items would be used in the fuel treatment portion of this fire plan. The hotshot crew would do the hand clearing on the fuelbreaks and the tractor would do machine clearing and build tractor access routes.

Additional reinforcement would come from adjoining Ranger Districts and as requested from other Forests.

A. Oak Flat Hotshot Crew

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
30-man barracks, foreman's residence and trailer spurs	$120,000	$ 1,200
Power, telephone, water	10,000	1,200
2 hotshot vehicles	12,000	2,500
Foreman's pickup Class 165	2,000	750
Station furnishings	8,000	400
Operating supplies		500
Radio - 3 mobile	1,800	600
Radio - 3 HT sets	1,800	600

A. Oak Flat Hotshot Crew (Cont'd)

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
Salaries		
Foreman GS-7 (Base $8379) 26 p.p.		$ 9,150
Ass't Foreman GS-5 (Base $6881) (2 men 26 p.p. each)		15,140
Crewmen GS-4 (Base $6171) (14 men 22 p.p. each)		76,080
Crewmen GS-3 (Base $ 5521) (14 men 22 p.p. each)		68,380
Cooks, WB-8 (Base $3.29/hr) (2 cooks 22 p.p. each)		12,100
TOTAL	$155,600	$188,600

B. Oak Flat Tractor

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
Tractor D-6 and transport	$ 60,000	$ 6,000
Swampers service pickup	2,800	1,200
Salaries		
Operator WB-10 ($3.62/hr) 13 p.p.		4,070
Swamper WB-2 ($2.40/hr) 13 p.p.		2,720
Miscellaneous items - pump, oil tank, etc.	1,000	100
	$63,800	$14,090

6. Fuel Treatment

A planned fuel treatment program is necessary to provide maximum protection to the Sespe Condor Sanctuary. However, fuel treatment must not encourage new access into the Condor Sanctuary. Most of the terrain is too rugged to use equipment for fuelbreak construction. For this reason, much of the fuel treatment must be done with hand crews. Provisions for a thirty man hotshot crew was

included in the reinforcement section. The costs to build and maintain a fuelbreak system does not reflect use of these men. If the 10 month hotshot crew is approved, they will be used in constructing the fuelbreak.

A complete perimeter fuelbreak is needed with hazard reduction done on interior access routes. As shown in map #1 fuel treatment will be done as follows:

1. Hazard reduction along roads and trails.
2. Perimeter fuelbreaks.
3. Tractor access.

A. Hazard Reduction

The heaviest concentration of fuel is along the frequently traveled Squaw Flat Road. Fuels should be selectively thinned for approximately 100 feet on each side of the road. Since this is a scenic route, the majority of the clearing must be done by hand. Where feasible, the area should be drilled with perenials to restore the esthetics of the cleared area.

The trail corridors through the sanctuary also require hazard reduction. This will require selective thinning by hand. We do not want to create a wide corridor, but reduce fuels and keep the route scenic.

The road down Sespe Creek from Willets to Cottriel Flat also needs some hazard reduction. This is well outside the sanctuary but a key access route from which an escape fire could threaten the sanctuary.

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
1. Road - Oak Flat fuelbreak to Cow Springs		
a. Hand selective clearing 155 acres	$ 77,500	$3,875
b. Tractor clearing 50 acres	5,000	250
2. Trail - Cow Springs to Alder Creek		
a. Hand clearing 40 acres	40,000	2,000
3. Trail - Alder Creek to Cottriel Flat		
a. Hand clearing 20 acres	20,000	1,000
4. Road - Willets to Cottriel Flat		
a. Hand clearing 10 acres	10,000	500
b. Tractor clearing 15 acres	1,500	75
TOTAL	$154,000	$7,700

B. Fuelbreak

A fuelbreak will be constructed outside the eastern boundary of the Condor sanctuary. This will serve as a major break for any fires sweeping out of the heavily used Piru Creek and Piru Lake recreational area. It will be approximately ten (10) miles long and meet the 200 foot minimum width requirements. The majority of this break can be cleared by tractors with some hand clearing on the steeper slopes.

A second fuelbreak with a minimum width of 200 feet and average width of 300 feet, should be constructed from the top of Hopper Mountain Road in a semicircular route down to the Devils Gate on the Sespe River. This would provide an excellent break for any fires sweeping towards the sanctuary from the canyons above the town of Fillmore. The route, as shown in map #1, follows a ridge that can be cleared by tractor, with hand clearing on the steeper sections. Following brush removal the area should be sprayed. Where practical, the break should be drilled and seeded with perenials.

A third fuelbreak will need to be constructed along the south and west side of the sanctuary. This will start at Devils Gate and proceed towards San Cayetano Mountain. The majority of this first section can be constructed with tractors. The fuelbreak will continue from here until it ties into a natural barrier on Topa Topa Mountain. Most of this section must be constructed by hand clearing.

A final tie between these fuelbreaks and those presently existing on the Ojai District would require a tie from Topa Topa Bluffs to Last Chance. All fuelbreaks on this west end of the sanctuary would meet the 200 foot minimum and would be sprayed and planted with perenial grasses as needed.

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
1. Dominguez Danyon - Lisk Ranch		
a. Hand clearing 60 acres	$ 60,000	$ 3,000
b. Tractor clearing 350 acres	35,000	1,750
2. Hopper Mountain to Devils Gate		
a. Hand clearing 40 acres	40,000	2,000
b. Tractor clearing 180 acres	18,000	900
3. Devils Gate to Last Chance		
a. Hand clearing 300 acres	300,000	15,000
b. Tractor clearing 50 acres	5,000	250
4. Topa Topa Bluff to Last Chance		
a. Hand clearing 20 acres	20,000	1,000
b. Tractor clearing 110 acres	11,000	550
5. Last Chance to Topa Topa Mountain		
a. Hand clearing 60 acres	60,000	3,000
b. Tractor clearing 30 acres	3,000	150
TOTAL	$552,000	$27,600

C. Tractor Access

To permit full perimeter fuel reduction there is still need to provide some type of fuel reduction at the northeast end of the sanctuary. A fifty foot wide tractor access route would provide adequate protection from any fires sweeping out of the northeast.

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
Agua Blanca to Cobblestone Trail 6 miles - 50 acres	$ 5,000	$ 250
TOTAL	$ 5,000	$ 250

7. Water Catchment Basins and Storage Tanks

For any fire suppression work the availability of water is extremely important. Surrounding the wildlife area there are several sources of water but they need developing. Springs need developing together with pipe lines and adequate storage in strategic locations throughout the corridors and boundaries of the wildlife area.

At the present time, one 500,000 gallon water tank owned by Shell Oil Company is located within the Sespe oil field. Other storage tanks should be constructed at intervals, not to exceed 15 minute travel, to provide maximum protection.

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
1. Squaw Flat Road		
Tar Creek	$ 3,000	$ 100
Dough Flat	5,000	150
Squaw Flat	5,000	150
Bucksnort	3,000	100
Cow Springs	3,000	100
2. East Side		
Rodeo Springs	3,000	100
Lisk Ranch	2,000	100
Blue Point	5,000	150
Upper Reasoner Canyon	5,000	150

ITEM - DESCRIPTION	NON-RECURRENT COSTS	ANNUAL RECURRENT COSTS
3. West Side		
Hines Peak	$ 5,000	$ 150
Topa Topa	5,000	150
Last Chance	5,000	150
Bluff	5,000	150
4. South Side		
Sespe River and Devils Gate	3,000	100
Hopper Mountain	5,000	150
5. Upper Sespe River		
Willett	5,000	150
Park Creek	3,000	100
Cottriel Flat	3,000	100
Sweetwater	5,000	150
TOTAL	$ 78,000	$2,450

8. Roads and Trail Access

There is a need for an improved access road into the area, consisting of a minimum standard forest development road for fire control purposes. This would consist of a single lane with intervisible turn-outs and safety zones. The plan would be to improve the present main access road outside the sanctuary, from Fillmore to Oak Flat Station site, at an estimated cost of $100,000.

The trails are not adequate to provide maximum protection. The trail down the Sespe River is heavily used by foot travelers but it is not adequate for stock. To patrol this area, an adequate trail must be provided. To bring this 18 mile section of trail to standard, would cost an estimated $60,000.

SESPE CONDOR SANCTUARY
FIRE PLAN
SUMMARY OF PRIORITIES AND COSTS

ITEM NO	PRIORITY	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVATE OR CONSTRUCTION NON-RECURRING COSTS	OPERATION MAINTENANCE ANNUAL COSTS
		1. Detection		
1	3	A. Topa Topa Lookout w/helispot	$ 22,900	$ 13,190
2	6	B. Whitaker Peak Lookout	2,400	4,690
3	Existing	C. Thorn Point Lookout	Existing	Existing
		Sub Total	25,300	17,880
		2. Prevention		
4	1	A. Oak Flat FPT	33,500	5,850
5	10	B. Piedra Blanca FPT	38,500	6,100
6	11	C. Temescal FPT	33,500	5,850
7	7	D. Santa Paula FPT	38,500	10,510
8	15	E. Cottriel Flat FPT	24,200	8,130
9	14	F. Oak Flat Registrar	20,500	6,500
		Sub Total	188,700	42,940
		3. Initial Attack Ground		
10	2	A. Oak Flat Suppression Crew	155,000	39,390
11	8	B. Sisar Suppression Crew	155,000	39,390
12	16	C. Temescal Suppression Crew	117,000	25,140
		Sub Total	427,000	103,920

ITEM NO	PRIORITY	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVATE OR CONSTRUCTION NON-RECURRING COSTS	OPERATION MAINTENANCE ANNUAL COSTS
		4. Initial Attack Air		
13	4	A. Piedra Blanca Helitack Station	$189,400	$ 60,200
14	17	B. Oak Flat Helitack Station	144,400	59,700
15	18	C. Goleta Air Tanker	1,000	24,000
		Sub Total	334,800	143,900
		5. Reinforcements		
16	*	A. Oak Flat hotshot crew	155,600	188,600
17	*	B. Oak Flat tractor transport	63,800	14,090
		Sub Total	$219,400	$202,690
		6. Fuel Treatment		
		A. Hazard Reduction		
18	5	1. Oak Flat Road	82,500	4,125
19	12	2. Along trails	60,000	3,000
20	24	3. Sespe Road	11,500	575
		B. Fuelbreak		
21	27	1. East	95,000	4,750
22	13	2. South	58,000	2,900
23	9	3. West	305,000	15,250
24	21	4. North	94,000	4,700
25	28	C. Tractor Access	5,000	250
		Sub Total	711,000	35,550

*Coincide with fuel treatment

ITEM NO	PRIORITY	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVATE OR CONSTRUCTION NON-RECURRING COSTS	OPERATION MAINTENANCE ANNUAL COSTS
		7. Water Catchment Basins		
26	20	A. Squaw Flat Road	$ 19,000	$ 600
27	26	B. Eastside	15,000	500
28	22	C. Westside	20,000	600
29	23	D. Southside	8,000	250
30	25	E. Upper Sespe River	16,000	500
		Sub Total	78,000	2,450
		8. Roads and Trail Access		
31	19	A. Sespe Trail	60,000	1,000
32	19	B. Oak Flat Road (Improvement)	100,000	
		Total	$2,144,200	$550,330

These costs do not include any overhead assessments. All costs should be increased by approximately 11% to handle S.O. overhead assessments, plus an additional percentage for Ranger District Clerk, RDMA and G.A. Costs must be added to obtain true costs.

SESPE CONDOR SANCTUARY FIRE PROTECTION PLAN

OAK FLAT
- Prevention Patrolman
- Suppression Crew
- Registrar
- Hotshot Crew
- Helitack
- Dozer

SISAR
- Prevention Patrolman
- Suppression Crew

TEMESCAL
- Prevention Patrolman
- Suppression Crew

PIEDRA BLANCA
- Prevention Patrolman
- Helitack

COTTRIEL FLAT
- Prevention Patrolman

LOOKOUTS
- Thorn Point
- Topatopa
- Whitaker Peak

FUEL-BREAK
- Hazard Reduction
- Fuel-break
- Tractor Access

WATER STORAGE

SESPE CONDOR SANCTUARY

NATURAL BARRIER

COTTRIEL FLAT

PIEDRA BLANCA

SISAR

OAK FLAT

TEMESCAL

McDonald Pk. 6870

Cobblestone Mtn. 5739

Thorn Pt. 6035

Thorn Meadows

Pine Mtn. Lodge

McDonald Cabin

Willett Hot Spr.

Sespe Hot Sprs.

Parallel

Standard

Devils Heart Pk.

Topatopa Pk. 5210

Hines Pk. 6704

Chief Pk.

Sulphur Pk.

Whiteacre Pk. 5079

Oat Mtn. 3111

Santa Paula Pk. 4959

Cañada Cayetano Mtn. 4122

Hutton Pk. 2255

Sulphur Mtn.

Piru

Fillmore

Sespe

Barsdale

Big Narrows

Devils Gateway

Blue Pt.

French Flat

Whitaker Pk. 4147

Hopper Mtn.

Oak Flats

Hopper Ranch

Dough Flat

Bucksnort Spr.

Cow Spr.

Dropping Spr.

Halfway Spr.

Borracho Spr.

Pothole Spr.

Domingez Can.

Cienega

Dennison Park

Ferndale Rch.

O'Leary Rch.

Baymuir Ranch

Lisk Rch.

Thorn Meadows G.S.

Temescal G.S.

Cedar Cr.

Piedra Blanca Creek

North Fk. Piedra Blanca Cr.

Mutau Cr.

Hot Sprs. Can.

Coldwater Can.

Sespe Cr.

East Fk. Sespe Cr.

West Fk. Sespe Cr.

Kimball Can.

Sycamore Cr.

Bear Can.

Timber Can.

Red Reef Can.

Lion Can.

Howard Cr.

Rose Valley Cr.

Gridley Can.

Senor Can.

Horn Can.

Wilsie Can.

Sisar Can.

Echo Falls Can.

Topatopa Bluff

Santa Paula Can.

Santa Paula Ridge

Boulder Cr.

Snow Can.

Pine Can.

Coldwater Can.

Oak Flats Cr.

Little Sespe Cr.

Pole Can.

Timber Can.

Fairview Can.

Nigger Can.

Modelo Can.

Blanchard Can.

Lime Can.

Hopper Canyon

Dominguez Can.

Reasoner Can.

Canton Can.

Devil Can.

Eureka Can.

Wiley Can.

Grimes Can.

Maple Cr.

Turtle Can.

Ruby Can.

Piru Cr.

Corral Can.

Stone Can.

Bucksnort Can.

Pothole Spr. Cr.

Sulphur Cr.

Laposca Cr.

Reasoner Creek

Canton Creek

Devil Creek

Santa Clara River

Sespe No. 2

Sespe No.

Santa Paula

Ojai Valley

Upper Ojai Valley

Black Mtn.

Santa Paula Peak

Cañada Cayetano Mtn.

Hutton Pk.

Sulphur Mtn.

Oat Mtn.

Whiteacre Pk.

Devils Heart Pk.

Topatopa Pk.

Hines Pk.

Chief Pk.

Sulphur Pk.

Dough Flat

Bucksnort Spr.

Cow Spr.

Dropping Spr.

Halfway Spr.

Borracho Spr.

Pothole Spr.

Domingez Can.

Cienega

Dennison Park

Ferndale Rch.

O'Leary Rch.

Baymuir Ranch

Lisk Rch.

Thorn Meadows G.S.

Temescal G.S.

Cedar Cr.

Piedra Blanca Creek

North Fk. Piedra Blanca Cr.

Mutau Cr.

Hot Sprs. Can.

Coldwater Can.

Sespe Cr.

East Fk. Sespe Cr.

West Fk. Sespe Cr.

Kimball Can.

Sycamore Cr.

Bear Can.

Timber Can.

Red Reef Can.

Lion Can.

Howard Cr.

Rose Valley Cr.

Gridley Can.

Senor Can.

Horn Can.

Wilsie Can.

Sisar Can.

Echo Falls Can.

Topatopa Bluff

Santa Paula Can.

Santa Paula Ridge

Boulder Cr.

Snow Can.

Pine Can.

Coldwater Can.

Oak Flats Cr.

Little Sespe Cr.

Pole Can.

Timber Can.

Fairview Can.

Nigger Can.

Modelo Can.

Blanchard Can.

Lime Can.

Hopper Canyon

Dominguez Can.

Reasoner Can.

Canton Can.

Devil Can.

Eureka Can.

Wiley Can.

Grimes Can.

Maple Cr.

Turtle Can.

Ruby Can.

Piru Cr.

Corral Can.

Stone Can.

Bucksnort Can.

Pothole Spr. Cr.

Sulphur Cr.

Laposca Cr.

Reasoner Creek

Canton Creek

Devil Creek

Santa Clara River

Sespe No. 2

Sespe No.

Santa Paula

Ojai Valley

Upper Ojai Valley

Black Mtn.

Santa Paula Peak

Cañada Cayetano Mtn.

Hutton Pk.

Sulphur Mtn.

Oat Mtn.

Whiteacre Pk.

Devils Heart Pk.

Topatopa Pk.

Hines Pk.

Chief Pk.

Sulphur Pk.

Dough Flat

FIRES THREATENING
SESPE CONDOR SANCTUARY
1957-1967 (25 Fires)
⊗ CLASS A, B, C FIRES
CLASS D & E FIRES
COST OF SUPPRESSION
IN EXCESS OF $1,700,000

White Mountain, 7/7/60
12,216 Acres L

Frenchman, 7/24/63
308 Acres MC

Adobe, 6/27/65
508 Acres MC

SESPE CONDOR SANCTUARY

Sespe #2, 8/2
(Plane Crash)
356 Acres

Ferndale, 12/29/66
75 Acres MC

Santa Paula, 12/4/62
1,941 Acres MC

Timber Can
11,448 Acr

Sespe, 8/20/63
420 Acres MC

Warring, 8/28/67
3,808 Acres MC

Boulder Creek, 8/27/57
3,650 Acres MC

yon, 10/16/67
es MC

SUMMARY

The following positions and facilities are an integral part of the Los Padres National Forest 1960 Base Fire Plan, as revised in 1965, however, as yet unimplemented due to inadequate funding of the fire program, except as noted in the report:

1. Thorn Point Lookout
2. Oak Flat FPT and Assistant FPT
3. Piedra Blanca FPT and Assistant FPT
4. Temescal FPT and Assistant FPT
5. Santa Paula FPT and Assistant FPT
6. Oak Flat Suppression Crew
7. Sisar Suppression Crew
8. Temescal Suppression Crew
9. Piedra Blanca Helitack (shows as Pine Mountain in 1960 Plan)

The following positions and facilities are supplemental to (not currently a part of) the 1960 Base Fire Plan, as revised in 1965 and are designed to provide the intensified fire protection necessary to protect the Condor Sanctuary.

1. Topa Topa Lookout
2. Whitaker Lookout
3. Cottriel Flat FPT
4. Oak Flat Registrar
5. Oak Flat Helitack
6. Goleta Air Tanker
7. Oak Flat Hotshot Crew
8. Oak Flat Tractor and Transport
9. All Fuel Treatment
10. All Fuel Breaks
11. All Tractor Access
12. All Water Catchments
13. All Road and Trail access

Los Padres National Forest

Summary 1965 Base Plan Compared to FY 1967 Financed

Item	1965 Base Plan		1967 FY Financed		%
	No. Men	No. Man Mo.	No. Men	No. Man Mo.	of Plan
Detection	16	101.9	15	69.0	68
Prevention	99	829.8	57	438.0	53
Initial Attack	240	1,756.0	114	568.0	32
Reinforcement	69	359.3	31	166.0	46
Sup. & Facil.	26	265.8	24	250.0	94
TOTAL	450	3,312.8	241	1,491.0	45

Los Padres National Forest
Detection Summary

Station	Number of Personnel	Season	Man Months	Remarks
CUYAMA DIST.				
1. Cuyama Peak	1	5/23-12/4	6.5	Existing
2. McPherson Peak	1	5/23-12/4	6.5	
MONTEREY DIST.				
3. Chews Ridge	1	5/23-11/20	6.0	
4. Cone Peak	1	5/23-11/20	6.0	
5. Pinyon Peak	1	5/23-11/20	6.0	
MT. PINOS DIST.				
6. Frazier Mountain	1	5/23-12/4	6.5	
7. Thorne Point	1	5/23-12/4	6.5	
OJAI DIST.				
8. Nordhoff	1	5/23-12/4	6.5	
9. Reyes Peak	1	5/23-12/4	6.5	Proposed
SANTA BARBARA DIST.				
10. Santa Ynez	1	5/23-12/4	6.5	Existing
11. La Cumbre	1	5/23-12/4	6.5	
SAN LUIS DIST.				
12. Cerro Alto	1	5/23-12/4	6.5	
13. Hi Mountain	1	5/23-12/4	6.5	Existing
14. Black Mountain	1	5/23-12/4	6.5	
15. Branch Mountain	1	5/23-12/4	6.5	
SANTA MARIA DIST.				
16. Figueroa Mountain	1	5/23-12/4	6.5	
TOTAL (Seasonal)	16		102.0	

Los Padres National Forest

Prevention Summary

Station and/or Unit	# Personnel	Season	Man Months	Special Equipment	Remarks
CUYAMA DIST.					
1. Apache Saddle	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
2. Ozena	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
Registrar	1	6/27-10/2	3.2		
3. Sisquoc	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
4. Cuyama	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
Registrar	1	6/27-10/2	3.2		
MONTEREY DIST.					
5. Arroyo Seco	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5	(Helicopter)	
Registrar	1	6/27-10/2	3.2		
6. Chews Ridge	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
Registrar	1	6/27-10/2	3.2		
7. Carmel River	1	Yearlong	12.0		Existing
Registrar	1	6/27-10/2	3/2		
8. Bottchers Gap	1	Yearlong	12.0		Existing
Registrar	1	6/27-10/2	3.2		
9. Big Sur	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
Registrar	1	6/27-10/2	3.2		
10. Cold Springs	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		Existing
11. Indians	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
Registrar	1	6/27-10/2	3.2		
12. Nacimiento	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		

Los Padres National Forest

Prevention Summary (Continued)

Station and/or Unit	# Personnel	Season	Man Months	Special Equipment	Remarks
13. Pacific Valley	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
14. Salmon Creek	1	Yearlong	12.0		Existing
MT. PINOS DIST.					
15. Frazier Park	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
16. Mt. Pinos	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
17. Chuchupate	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5	Helicopter	
18. Gold Hill	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
19. Buch Creek	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
20. Grade	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
OJAI DIST.					
21. Temescal	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
22. Oak Flat	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
23. Santa Paula	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
24. Ojai	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
25. Casitas	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		

Los Padres National Forest

Prevention Summary (Continued)

Station and/or Unit	# Personnel	Season	Man Months	Special Equipment	Remarks
26. Matilija	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
27. Piedra Blanca	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
28. Pine Mountain	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
29. Wheeler Gorge	1	6/27-10/2	3.2		Existing
SANTA BARBARA DIST.					
30. Juncal	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		Existing
31. Pendola	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
32. Los Prietos	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
33. Registrar	1	6/27-10/2	3.2		
34. Santa Cruz	1	3/28-7/3	3.2		
35. Cachuma	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	
36. Franklin Canyon	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
37. San Marcos	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
38. Registrar	1	6/22-10/2	3.2		
*39. Goleta	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		*State Green Book
40. Refugio	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
41. Mission Canyon	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		

Los Padres National Forest

Prevention Summary (Continued)

Station and/or Unit	Personnel	Season	Pay Months	Special Equipment	Remarks
42. San Roque	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Proposed
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
43. El Capitan	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Proposed
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
SAN LUIS DIST.					
44. Cuesta	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
45. La Panza	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
46. Pozo	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
47. Registrar	1	6/27-10/2	3.2		
48. Arroyo Grande	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
49. Registrar	1	6/27-10/2	3.2		
50. Avenales	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
51. Huasna (Registrar)	1	6/27-10/2	3.2		
SANTA MARIA DIST.					
52. Miranda Pines	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Proposed
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
53. Pine Canyon	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
54. Registrar	1	6/27-10/2	3.2		
55. Barrel Springs	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		
56. Figueroa	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class III	Existing
Alternate	1	5/9-11/20	6.5		

Los Padres National Forest

Prevention Summary (Continued)

Station and/or Unit	Personnel	Season	Man Months	Special Equipment	Remarks
57. Registrar	1	6/27-10/2	3.2		
58. Colson (Registrar)	1	6/27-10/2	3.2		Proposed
59. Brown Canyon (Registrar)	1	6/27-10/2	3.2	(Helicopter)	Proposed
60. Cachuma (Registrar)	1	6/27-10/2	3.2		Existing
Yearlong	46		552.0		
Seasonal	53		277.8		
TOTAL	99		829.8		

43 - Class III Pumpers

Los Padres National Forest

Attack Organization Summary

Station and/or Unit	Position	# Men	Season	Man Months	Special Equip. Power	Special Equip. Other	Remarks
. GROUND ATTACK (INITIAL)							
UYAMA DIST.							
1. Ozena	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0	II		
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
	Equipment Operator	1	5/23-11/20	6.0		D-6 & Transp.	
	Swamper	1	5/23-11/20	6.0			
2. Branch	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class		Proposed
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0	I		
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
3. White Oaks	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0	II		
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
ONTEREY DIST.							
4. Arroyo Seco	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0	I		
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
5. Big Sur (State Green Book)	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0	I		
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
6. Nacimiento							
	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0	I		
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
T. PINOS DIST.							
7. Gold Hill	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0	I		
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			

Los Padres National Forest

Attack Organization Summary (Continued)

Station and/or Unit	Position	Men	Season	Man Months	Special Equip. Power	Special Equip. Other	Remarks
8. Chuchupate	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class I		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
9. Mill Potrero	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class I		Proposed
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
OJAI DIST.							
10. Wheeler	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class I		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
11. Temescal	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class II		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
12. Sisar	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class I		Proposed
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
13. Casitas	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class I		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
14. Oak Flat	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class II		Proposed
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
SANTA BARBARA DIST.							
15. Rincon	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class I		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			

Los Padres National Forest

Attack Organization Summary (Continued)

Station and/or Unit	Position	# Men	Season	Man Months	Special Equip. Power	Special Equip. Other	Remarks
16. Mt. Drive (State Green Book)	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class I		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
17. San Marcos	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class I		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
	Equipment Operator	1	5/23-11/20	6.0		D-6 & Transp.	
	Swamper	1	5/23-11/20	6.0			
18. Dos Pueblos	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class I		Proposed
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
19. Refugio	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class I		Proposed
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
20. Los Prietos	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class I		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
SAN LUIS DIST.							
21. Pozo (State Green Book)	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class I		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
	Equipment Operator	1	5/23-11/20	6.0		D-6 & Transp.	
	Swamper	1	5/23-11/20	6.0			
22. La Panza	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class II		Proposed
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
23. Cerro Alto	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class II		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			

Los Padres National Forest
Attack Organization Summary (Continued)

Station and/or Unit	Position	# Men	Season	Man Months	Special Equip. Power	Special Equip. Other	Remarks
24. Arroyo Grande	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class II		Proposed
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
25. Cuesta	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class I		Proposed
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
SANTA MARIA DIST.							
26. Brown Canyon	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class I		Proposed
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
	Equipment Operator	1	5/23-11/20	6.0		D-6 & Transp.	
	Swamper	1	5/23-11/20	6.0			
27. Cachuma	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class II		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
28. Figueroa	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class I		Existing
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
29. Colson	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0	Class II		Proposed
	TTO	1	Yearlong	12.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
	Alt. Crew	2	6/6-10/9	8.3			
II. AIR ATTACK							
MONTEREY DIST.							
1. Arroyo Seco	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0		Heli-copter	Existing
	Asst. Fore.	1	5/23-11/20	6.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			

Los Padres National Forest
Attack Organization Summary (Continued)

Station and/or Unit	Position	# Men	Season	Man Months	Special Equip. Pumper	Special Equip. Other	Remarks
MT. PINOS DIST.							
2. Chuchupate	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0		Heli-copter	Existing
	Asst. Foreman	1	5/23-11/20	6.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
OJAI DIST.							
3. Potrero Seco	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0		Heli-copter	Proposed
	Asst. Foreman	1	5/23-11/20	6.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
SANTA BARBARA DIST.							
4. San Marcos	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0		Heli-copter	Existing
	Asst. Foreman	1	5/23-11/20	6.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
SANTA MARIA DIST.							
5. Brown Canyon	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0		Heli-copter	Proposed
	Asst. Foreman	1	5/23-11/20	6.0			
	Crewmen	3	5/23-11/20	18.0			
6. Goleta Air Tanker Base	Air Svc. Mgr.	1	5/23-11/20	6.0		2 TBM's or equal	Existing
	Asst. Air Svc. Mgr.	1	5/23-11/20	6.0			
CUYAMA DIST.							
7. Cuyama	Air Svc. Mgr.	1	5/23-11/20	6.0			Proposed
MONTEREY DIST.							
8. King City	Air Svc. Mgr.	1	5/23-11/20	6.0			
Yearlong:		63		759.6			
Seasonal:		177		996.4			
TOTAL		240		1,756.0			

Los Padres National Forest

Reinforcement Organization Summary

Station and/or Unit	Position	# Men	Season	Man Months	Special Equip. Pumper	Special Equip. Other	Remarks
III. REINFORCEMENT CREWS (HOT SHOTS)							
CUYAMA DIST.							
1. Ozena	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0		40 man Bus	Proposed
	Asst. Foreman	2	Yearlong	21.2			
	Squad Leaders	4	6/6-11/20	22.1			
	Crewmen	24	6/20-10/16	100.0			
SANTA BARBARA DIST.							
2. Los Padres	Foreman	1	Yearlong	12.0		40 man Bus	Existing
	Asst. Foreman	2	Yearlong	24.0			
	Squad Leaders	4	5/23-11/20	24.0			
	Crewmen	24	5/23-11/20	144.0			
REINFORCEMENTS (NURSE TANKERS)							
ALL DISTRICTS	Driver Operators	7	5/23-11/20	42.0		7 Nurse Tankers	Existing
Yearlong		6		69.2			
Seasonal		63		290.1			
TOTAL		69		359.3			

Los Padres National Forest

Summary, Supervisory and Facilitating Personnel

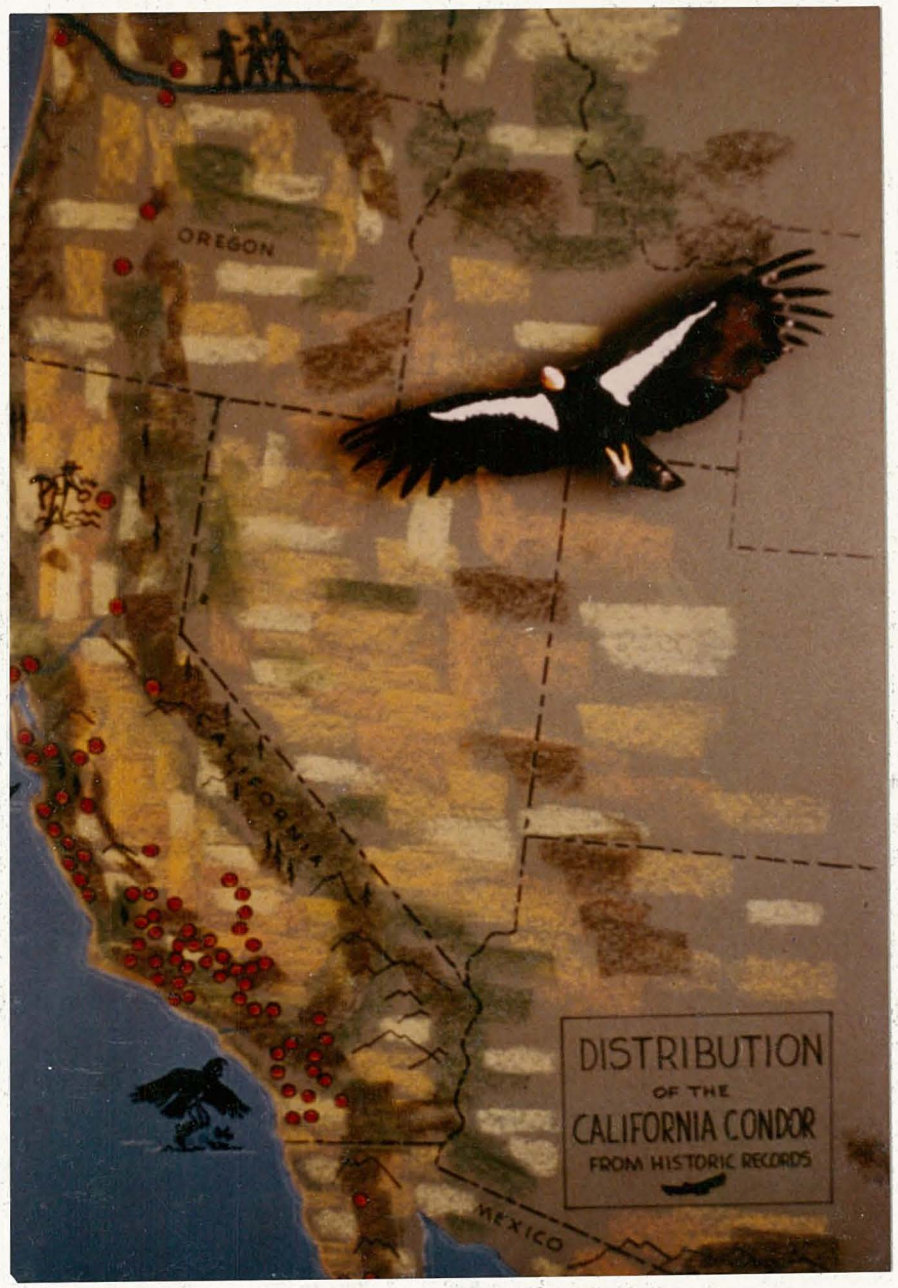
Station	Position	Season	# Men	Man Months	Remarks
SANTA BARBARA					
Supervisor's Office	Asst. Fire Staff	Yearlong	1	12.0	Existing
	Prevention Officer	Yearlong	1	12.0	
	Dispatcher	Yearlong	1	12.0	
	Dispatcher	Yearlong	1	12.0	
	Warehouseman	Yearlong	1	12.0	
	Assistant Warehouseman	5/2-11/27	1	6.9	
	Truck Driver	Yearlong	1	12.0	
	Asst. Truck Driver	5/2-11/27	1	6.9	
	Packer	Yearlong	1	12.0	
	As Assigned	Yearlong	3	----	
MONTEREY DIST.					
King City	Dist. F.C.O.	Yearlong	1	12.0	
	Asst. Dist. F.C.O.	Yearlong	1	12.0	
SAN LUIS DIST.					
San Luis R.S.	Dist. F.C.O.	Yearlong	1	12.0	
	Asst. Dist. F.C.O.	Yearlong	1	12.0	
SANTA MARIA DIST.					
Santa Maria R. S.	Dist. F.C.O.	Yearlong	1	12.0	
	Asst. Dist. F.C.O.	Yearlong	1	12.0	
SANTA BARBARA DIST.					
Los Prietos R.S.	Dist. F.C.O.	Yearlong	1	12.0	
	Asst. Dist. F.C.O.	Yearlong	1	12.0	
OJAI DIST.					
Ojai R.S.	Dist. F.C.O.	Yearlong	1	12.0	
	Asst. Dist. F.C.O.	Yearlong	1	12.0	

Los Padres National Forest

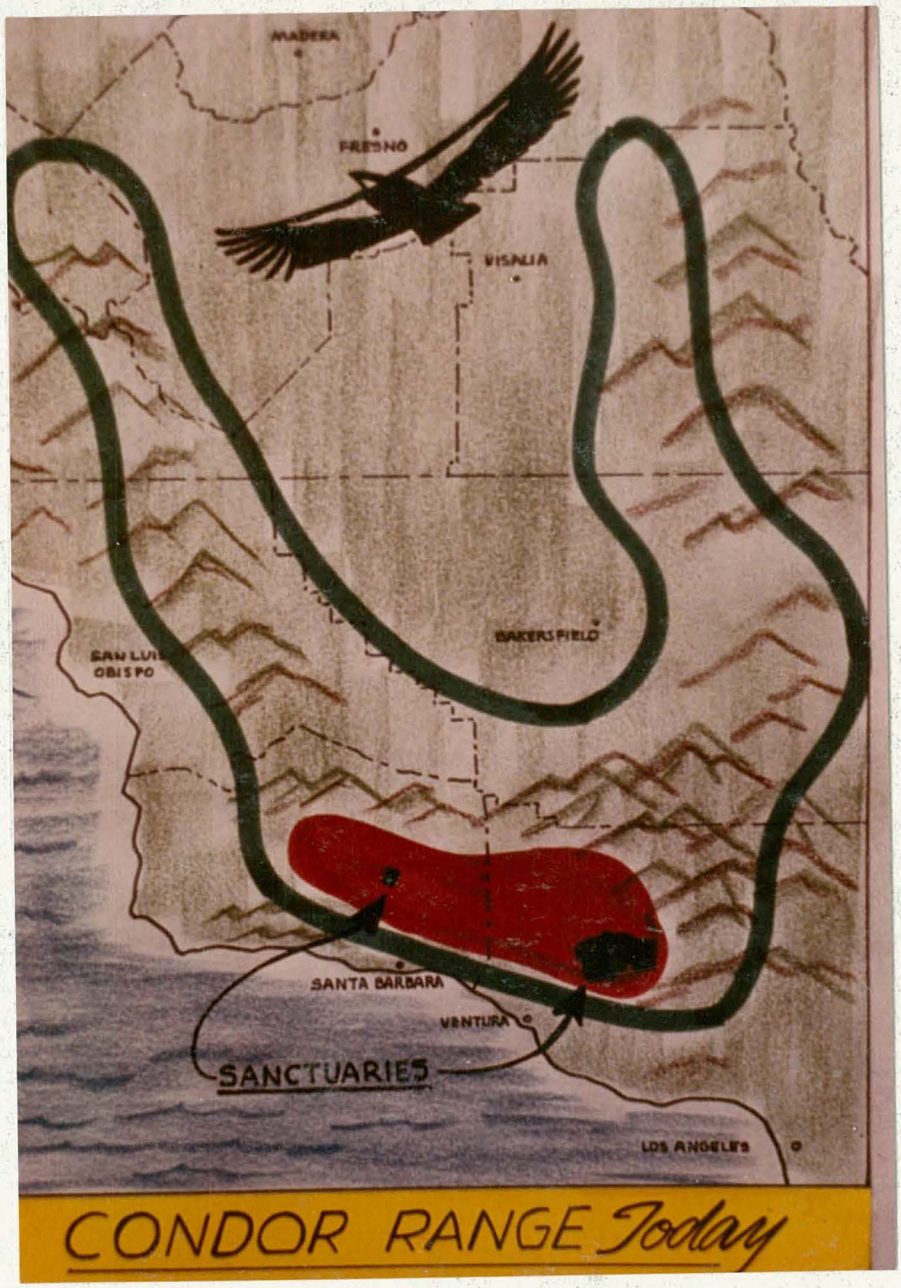
Summary, Supervisory and Facilitating Personnel (Continued)

Station	Position	Season	# Men	Man Months	Remarks
CUYAMA DIST.					
Cuyama R. S.	Dist. F.C.O.	Yearlong	1	12.0	
	Asst. Dist. F.C.O.	Yearlong	1	12.0	
MT. PINOS DIST.					
Chuchupate R.S.	Dist. F.C.O.	Yearlong	1	12.0	Existing
	Asst. Dist. F.C.O.	Yearlong	1	12.0	
Yearlong			24	252.0	
Seasonal			2	13.8	
TOTAL			26	265.8	

The following photographs are presented to illustrate the topography, vegetative cover and unusual risks within and adjacent to the Sespe Condor Sanctuary.



Map showing the historic distribution and range of the California Condor, "a vanishing and endangered species".



Map showing todays distribution and range of the California Condor, including the Sisquoc and Sespe Condor Sanctuaries.

TOPOGRAPHY AND FUEL

Rugged, inaccessible, highly flammable terrain. Looking west from a point near proposed Oak Flat Station site. Looking up (west) West Fork of Sespe Creek. Hines Peak in center, highest point on skyline. Rugged and unique Bear Heaven area in left center, above sharp bluff line. Topa Topa Peak to the right, out of photo.

"Hole-in-the-Wall", a unique landmark, and surrounding rugged, inaccessible, highly flammable terrain representative of "Condor Country".

Typical vegetative cover in the Sespe Condor Sanctuary. Southern California "Heaviest Mixed Brush", Fuel type 14, the stuff "conflagrations" are made of.

RISK

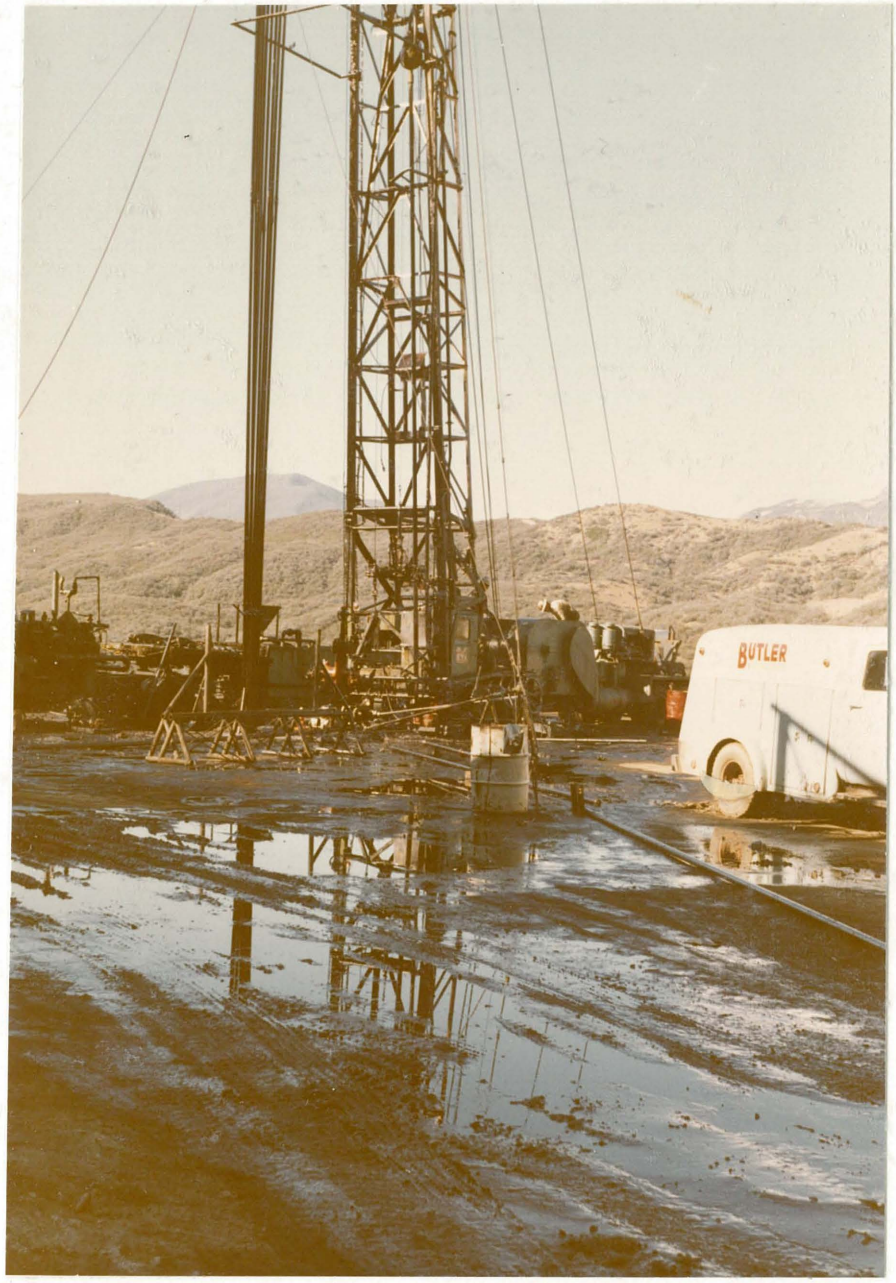
Typical Southern California Forest "front-country" risk. Looking down (south) Sespe Creek from a point above the gorge. City of Fillmore in center, with Santa Clara River Valley running east to west across back ground. Ranches, orchards, groves and oil developments in foreground.

RISK

Cow Springs Camp located at the end of the Squaw Flat Road, and the beginning of the Alder Creek trail.

OIL ACTIVITY AND RISK

Example of oil drilling and development near Maple Creek, adjacent to Sespe Condor Sanctuary. Shows steep terrain, flammable cover and rather unique type of industrial risk within a National Forest.



Evidence of unusual fire risk within a National Forest. This Sespe Oil Field well started flowing after sand fracturing operations. Note pools of oil in foreground. Mixtures of oil and gas present an explosive fire potential, one for which the Los Padres is not equipped.

FIRE

Aircraft served as the only means of transportation and supply on the Sespe Fire, August 23 - 26, 1964. (See Appendix -G-) Air Tankers, lead planes, helicopters, fixed wing observation planes and cargo dropping aircraft were used on Sespe Fire. Ground access was not possible, within reasonable time or cost limitations.

Nearest Road

Proximity of the nearest road to the Sespe Fire, August 23 - 26, 1964, a distance of more than three airline miles.
(Photo taken 8/25/64)

Sespe Fire, August 23 - 26, 1964, showing typical topography on the Top, east end of fire where final piece of control line was tied in.

(Photo taken 8/26/64)

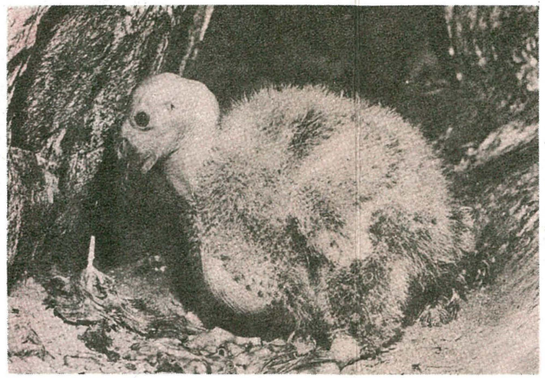
CONDOR COUNTRY

A map of Condor Observation Points

Los Padres National Forest

California

Called "Thunderbird" by the Indians, the California condor has flown over portions of southern California for more than a million years.



If you travel remote trails in parts of southern California, you may see a California condor soaring high above. This huge bird so awed primitive man that he called it "Thunderbird," and its symbolic likeness decorates the smoke-blackened walls of Indian caves throughout the Southwest.

Once found over the West Coast and much of the southern half of the continental United States and northern Mexico, the range of this great bird has diminished together with its numbers until now they soar only over portions of southern California. The condor existed alongside man in the Stone Age. Over the years man has changed, the bird cannot. Only about 40 California condors remain alive. An accident, or man's indifference, could eliminate this majestic bird forever.

In the early 1930's, the Forest Service Officers and many local residents realized that the California condor was struggling for its very existence against the interference of man and his machines. In an effort to reverse this trend toward extinction, in 1937 the Forest Service established the Sisquoc Condor Sanctuary in Santa Barbara County, California. This 1,200-acre sanctuary is in the Los Padres National Forest and within the San Rafael Primitive Area. Here condors are free to roost, nest, and bathe safe from molestation by curious humans.

In 1947, the Forest Service established the 53,000-acre Sespe Wildlife Area in Ventura County, north of Fillmore. Here, also within the Los Padres National Forest, are most of the known nesting grounds of the condor.

With the exception of designated travel corridors in the Sespe Wildlife Area, both sanctuaries are closed to the public and are entered by Forest Officers only in emergencies.

The condor is a scavenger feeding on the carcasses of cattle, sheep, deer, squirrels, and other wildlife. They do not kill, but often fly many miles searching for dead animals. Condors are known to range throughout most of Los Padres National Forest and into the San Joaquin Valley as far as the Sierra foothills.

With an average wingspread of nine feet, (some reach eleven) the condor is the largest of any North American land bird. Many weigh over 20 pounds. The male and female appear identical, and apparently mate for life – after they have reached the age of six or seven years.

After hatching, the young bird remains in the nest, and is dependent upon his parents for as many as nine months before he is able to fly with the adult birds.

There appears to be plenty of food available to the condors of today. And according to a study conducted in 1965 by the University of California for the National Audubon Society, condors have been able to reproduce satisfactorily with the protection provided by the Sespe Wildlife Area. However, they still have suffered a decline in numbers. This is attributed to a loss of mature birds which have been shot, while in flight or feeding, by uninformed persons. With approximately 40 birds in existence, the loss of a single one is a serious matter and helps shift the delicate balance of population toward extinction of the species.

Condor habitat management and protection is but one part of the Forest Ranger's job. Protection of vital watersheds, management and development of water, forage, timber, and animal habitat needed to help meet the need of our expanding population, are all important jobs. Campers, fishermen, hunters, hikers, and riders like the quiet of the National Forest back-country, which offers relief from crowded streets and busy cities. Protect these values by helping to prevent fires, littering, vandalism, and promiscuous shooting.

From late spring until late fall, a great danger from fire usually exists in the Los Padres National Forest. Portions of the Forest are closed to entry during this period. Everyone must comply with the fire requirements which include campfire permits, smoking restrictions, and areas closed to use. Report any unattended fire at once, or have it reported, at the nearest Ranger Station. If the fire is small, try to put it out with soil or water. In any case, report it. Campfire permits, maps and detailed information about the Los Padres National Forest may be obtained at the following offices:

	Phone
Forest Supervisor, Federal Building, Santa Barbara	963-3611
Monterey Ranger Station, 406 S. Mildred, King City	385-5434
San Luis Obispo Ranger Station, 1108 Garden Street, San Luis Obispo	543-6907
Santa Maria Ranger Station, Motta Building, Santa Maria	922-4571
Santa Barbara Ranger Station, Star Route, Santa Barbara	967-6611
Ojai Ranger Station, Ojai	646-1557
Cuyama Ranger Station, Star Route, Maricopa	766-2611
Mt. Pinos Ranger Station, Frazier Park	245-3686

remember... ONLY YOU CAN PREVENT FOREST FIRES!

AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE—SAN FRANCISCO

NARRATIVE REPORT

SESPE FIRE

August 23, 1964

Submitted by:

Fred Bennett
Fire Control Officer

Date

Approved by:

John N. Robinson
District Ranger

10/1/64
Date

Carl W. Gilbertson
Acting Forest Supervisor

11/24/64
Date

CLASS E FIRE REPORT

SESPE FIRE - 8/23/64

This fire started at approximately 1325 on August 23, 1964 as a result of a plane crash. Location of the crash was in the West Fork of the Sespe River two air line miles west of the junction of the West Fork and main Sespe Canyons in the $SE\frac{1}{4}$ - $SW\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, T 5N, R 20W. Point of fire origin was on the south side of the canyon approximately 150 yards above the canyon bottom.

The West Fork of the Sespe from its junction with the main Sespe River runs slightly north of a true east-west line. It is a deep, narrow canyon within the Sespe Wildlife area and is not within the visible area of any manned detection stations.

At the time of fire origin the Oak Flat Prevention Technician, Yulan Miller, was on the Squaw Flat road - approximately 6 miles air line from the fire area. Detection of the fire by Miller was almost simultaneous with its origin since he witnessed a column of dense black smoke created by the burning aircraft. Report of the fire was immediately radioed to the Ojai District Headquarters and the Supervisors Office in Santa Barbara. Initial attack ground forces and air tankers were dispatched for suppression action.

Early detection was a big factor in containment of this fire at a relatively small acreage considering other adverse factors involved.

It was immediately apparent to planning personnel that suppression action on this fire would have to be an air operation. The nearest access road or trail was 3 air line miles from the fire area. The terrain made tractor access impossible and at least 8 to 10 hours would have been required by ground crews walking in over almost impassable brush, rocks and bluffs. Action was taken to secure additional aircraft and trained ground personnel.

Inaccessability was the major contributing factor in this becoming a Class E Fire - Weather conditions were not severe. Fire load index for the area was 23 on the day of origin, 24 on the following day then dropped to 9 on August 25th.

Fuel at the point of origin and in the area covered by the fire in the early stages of burning was heavy chaparral, predominately chamise and scrub oak. Average slope was 50% from origin to point of greatest spread at time of initial attack. Wind and slope combined to cause fire to spread in a south westerly direction. This was towards the head of the drainage.

Natural barriers which were considered in initial planning were the canyon bottom of the West Fork and the bluffs on the south rim which paralleled each other in an east west direction about ½ mile apart. A change of elevation of approximately 1000' existed between the canyon bottom and south rim.

During the entire control operation the spread of the fire continued to be up slope. The canyon bottom never became a factor in control action but the bluffs and bare rock area on the south rim aided to control spread in that direction.

Conditions of weather, fuel and terrain indicated the major potential threat to be the west side where the fire could spread beyond the natural control barriers into continuous stands of heavy fuel in the upper West Fork of the Sespe and Santa Paula Canyon. This area would also be inaccessable to access by ground equipment.

The suppression action initiated and continued to containment of the fire was to control the west side, hold the south side on the bluffs, extending a control line by flanking action along the north and east side to tie into the bluffs at the southeast corner of the fire. A helispot site was located within the burn on the west line and developed by a helitack team. All personnel on the fire line for the first shift were flown to this helispot and assigned to the west side and head of the fire. Control action by aerial tankers allowed ground crews to maintain a direct attack on the fire edge.

Initial attack on the fire was made at 1400 by aerial tankers from Goleta. Prior to control 10 tankers dropped approximately 153,000 gallons of retardant. Accuracy of the drops and effectiveness of the retardant in support of the hand crews played an important role in control of the fire.

With the recognition of the access problem, the ordering of additional helicopters for transporting hand crews possibly could have been done sooner, however approximately 70 men were ferried to the fire line from base heliport before dark in an operation well coordinated with the aerial tankers.

Prior to control of the fire 600 men were flown to the fire and serviced on the line for at least 2 shifts. A drop camp was established on the plateau near the south edge of the fire and operated to support the south and west portion of the fire.

In general the entire air operation ran smoothly and effectively. Without the helicopters and fixed wing tankers this could very well have become a campaign fire. Ground forces used were above average in ability and experience and performed very well under difficult conditions. There appears to be no need for criticism or recommendation for improvements in suppression action taken on this fire.

With only a few minor problems which were quickly rectified, Service, Plans and other facilitating units functioned very well. Adequately servicing of crews on the line in a situation of this type needs better timing and planning but was not a major problem and did not effect suppression action.